

LEFT TO THEIR FATE

Attorneys for Russian Workmen Walk Out of Court.

NO HOPE FOR ACCUSED MEN

Say They Can Get No Fair Trial Under Judges' Ruling—Terrorists Blow Up Treasure Wagon and Get \$5,000 Rubles—There Is No Prospect of Another Big Strike at Present.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—The trial of the committee of workmen's delegates for or sending an armed revolution a year ago reached a dramatic crisis to-day.

The leading lawyer for the defense made an appeal to the judges to admit the evidence of Dopyahin, who was at one time chief of the political police, that that department was preparing an armed attack of the Black Hundred, which was under government control, on the workmen. The accused delegates maintained that they were preparing for an armed defense.

The judges ruled that Dopyahin's testimony was irrelevant. The lawyers for the defense then declared that a fair trial was impossible, and all left the court after shaking hands with the prisoners.

Try Case with Accused Absent.

The court presented a striking spectacle. The accused, thirty in number, were rallied off at one end of the room, surrounded by gendarmes with drawn swords. Their friends were at the other end of the room, waving handkerchiefs in encouragement, while the judges announced that the prisoners would be sent back to jail, and the trial would proceed in their absence.

This brought forth a declaration by the leader of the workmen, Churylev, that in conducting their defense they were not answering for their words to the workmen outside.

Before the court was cleared the prisoners mounted benches and waved handkerchiefs, crying "Be of good cheer" to their families, who responded by waving a farewell.

The men were then removed to cells, and the inquiry proceeded without the defense having any chance of cross-examining witnesses, and while the approaches to the court were guarded by soldiers with bayonets.

Terrorists Get \$5,000 Rubles.

A band of a dozen terrorists three days ago, on "to-day" from a house on the Catherine Quay, St. Petersburg, blew up a coach which was taking \$5,000 rubles, customs receipts, in gold to the treasury. One terrorist and three passengers were wounded, of whom two have since died. Another terrorist succeeded in making his escape, but the others were captured when the house was raided.

Confederates on the outside succeeded, after the first bomb was thrown, in stealing the \$5,000 rubles and making their escape. They were headed by a man and woman and fled across the foot bridge under a revolver fire. A great many arrests were made in the neighborhood during the afternoon, but the \$5,000 rubles was not recovered.

No Big Strike This Year.

The first anniversary of the culmination of the general strike and the czar's October manifesto of last year finds the labor and revolutionary leaders unprepared to repeat their memorable experiment.

Isolated strikes are expected about October 30, but the railroad, telegraph, and postal services cannot be paralyzed, and the complete tie-up will not be renewed.

The revolutionary leaders say frankly that the conditions for victory do not exist now. They ascribe their success a year ago to the fact that neither side was prepared. The government was not prepared with sufficient forces to protect the public services, nor with an alternative staff to work them, but it is so prepared now.

Revolutionary Parties Stronger.

The revolutionary organizations created since then are largely tainted with spies, and are being discredited. Leaders are beginning to be disillusioned, and party revolutionary agitation must wait until the peasantry has advanced further.

The revolutionary parties are, however, certainly stronger, electorally, than they were in the first campaign. They have succeeded completely in making it clear to the vast mass of the population that the electoral battle is not on the merits of Premier Stolypin's numerous manifestos, but on the original fundamental issue of whether the autocracy or national representation is to dominate Russia's future government.

There will be 92,000 voters in St. Petersburg at the coming election, of whom 45,000 are state employees. In the first election most of the workingmen refused to vote; this time all the latter have decided to vote.

The strength of the radical movement has produced a tendency toward fusion among the moderate parties. Their leaders, including Gucheff and Heyden, dined the other night with members of the government, including M. Kokovtsov, secretary of the treasury, and M. Ploshchinskii, the minister of commerce. Heyden told the latter that the government was making a great mistake in continuing to persecute the Kadets because of the Viborg manifesto. His observation, that the Kadets were not a party, but a group of men who were being persecuted by the government's action, was well received.

RAISULI CAPTURES A TOWN.

Enters Arzila and Takes Bandit Chief as Prisoner.

Taifor, Oct. 27.—Benian, the mountain tribesman, who initiated Raisal and captured the town of Arzila, marauding his troops, has been taken prisoner after some short fighting. Raisal himself came to the aid of the Moroccan government and proceeded with his followers against Benian.

After entering Arzila with his men, Raisal proclaimed himself master of the town and sent letters to the foreign minister, Mohammed el-Torres, informing him that every day wishing to leave could do so without fear. The Moroccan minister has sent a boat to take aboard those who wish to quit the town.

CANAL OFFERED FOR SALE.

Important Navigable Waterway in Greece Will Be Sold.

London, Oct. 27.—The rare spectacle of an important navigable canal for sale at auction will be witnessed at Athens on November 14, when the Corinth Canal will be offered in satisfaction of the claim of \$200,000 lodged by the Empedocles Bank. This is the climax to a situation of long standing. The income of the canal has been about 300,000 drachmas a year, which has gone to its administration. The share holders became tired of waiting for a dividend for years and years and finally forced a crisis.

Portugal Has Tobacco Monopoly.

Lisbon, Oct. 27.—The House of Peers to-day passed the bill establishing the state tobacco monopoly.

STEAMER BURNS AT SEA.

Passengers and Crew Rescued, Then Vessel Is Abandoned.

Cape Town, South Africa, Oct. 27.—News of a tragedy of the sea was brought to-day by the British steamer Matatus, which landed the passengers and crew of the steamer Havensham Grange, of the Empire Transport Company, which was abandoned at sea on October 24, because she was on fire and it was impossible to subdue the flames.

The Havensham Grange left New York September 23 for Melbourne. She was burning fiercely when the Matatus encountered her on October 24. It was with some difficulty that the transfer of passengers and crew was made, but the Matatus stood by until the last man had been removed. The Havensham Grange was then abandoned to her fate.

She was a British steamer of practically 5,000 tons. She left New York September 23, and was reported at St. Vincent on October 1. Capt. Home commanded the vessel.

\$50,000 RANSOM FOR GIRL.

Portuguese Brigands Hold Daughter of Wealthy Member of Nobility.

Lisbon, Oct. 27.—Demanding \$50,000 ransom for the return of their victim, brigands are holding Maria, the twelve-year-old child of Marquis Villamores, one of the richest and most exclusive members of the Portuguese nobility, in a retreat somewhere in the mountains. They have threatened to cut off her ears unless the money demanded is forthcoming.

Marquis Villamores, who is greatly alarmed for the safety of his daughter, is anxious to pay the ransom demanded, but the police will not allow him to do so, fearing that this will encourage the brigands to kidnap other children.

A large force of soldiers has been sent to the mountains, and a thorough search is being made for the brigands. So far, the search has proved unavailing, however.

KAISER CHEERS PRESIDENT

Calls for Salute to Roosevelt and Leads in Demonstration.

Inauguration of Prof. Burgess in the Chair of Berlin University Occasion of Show of Friendship.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Led by Emperor William himself, three cheering cheers for President Roosevelt were given to-day on the occasion of the inaugural address delivered by Prof. John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, the first occupant of the Roosevelt chair in Berlin University, established by James Speyer.

Following the reading of a letter of good will and friendship from the President, and Prof. Burgess' address, the Kaiser spoke briefly, expressing his friendly sentiments toward the United States and her President. In conclusion he called on the audience to salute President Roosevelt, and himself led the about which greeted his suggestion. It was with a mighty roar that the audience, composed of the leading intellectual lights of Germany, responded to the Emperor. Empress Augusta Victoria joined in the applause, as did Minister of Education Studt, who was also present.

President Roosevelt's letter emphasized the existing intellectual bond between Germany and the United States, which had cemented by the establishment of the new chair in Berlin University and expressed his desire to promote good will and close relations between the nations. He also sent his personal greetings to the Kaiser.

In his address Prof. Burgess announced that President Roosevelt, acting with Columbia University, had decided to establish an American Institute in Berlin in the form of an American Museum of History, Art, Inventions, &c. Space for this exhibit has been set aside in the New German Museum, and a few oil paintings and manuscripts have already arrived. These will be added to constantly, Prof. Burgess said.

The principal recter of Berlin University, Dr. Gumboldt, called for three cheers for Prof. Burgess, who were given heartily. Then came the Kaiser. He congratulated Prof. Burgess, thanked President Roosevelt, reciprocated the friendly wishes of the President, and the American ruler, and ended with his call for cheers for the President. The response made the hall ring.

FOOD CONGRESS IN SESSION.

French Laborers Eat Too Much, Declares Prof. Landouzy.

London, Oct. 27.—In a discussion of the general topic of feeding at the meeting of the Food Congress in Paris, Prof. Landouzy quoted various statistics on this subject. These show that among the working classes of Paris the men spend on an average of 1 franc and 14 centimes a day for solid nourishment and 1 franc and 2 centimes a day for drink.

The women, however, are underfed, the cost of their food averaging only from 1 franc to 1 franc and 16 centimes a day, as compared with 2 francs and 28 centimes for the men, and in consequence they are underfed.

The professor stated that nearly all laborers eat too much meat, the proportion in expense being 60 per cent, while in nutritive value it is only 8 per cent.

Prof. Landouzy also called attention to brain workers, advised them to take a nap after lunch and a long sleep after dinner. He suggested that a good plan would be to prolong the latter rest to about 1 o'clock in the morning, when a man may wake up feeling fresh and be in the best disposition for furnishing three good hours of intellectual work.

LOSE RIGHT TO CONFESS.

Prisoners in France Warned Not to Join "False Catholics."

Bordeaux, France, Oct. 27.—Cardinal Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux, has issued an appeal to the faithful not to join "false Catholics and bad priests" in the formation of associations to take over church property, and warns the parishioners who disobey his injunction that they will lose the right to confess and receive the sacrament, and notified the priests that they will be prohibited from preaching and administering the sacrament, adding that those who do wrongfully usurp church property will not only die in a state of sin, but the obligation will rest upon their posterity so long as the memory of the robbery endures.

HANDSHAKE BREAKS FINGER.

Englishman Injured Widow's Hand in Offering Condolences.

London, Oct. 27.—Thomas Henry Morris has been fined by a Chester magistrate for squeezing a woman's hand so that her little finger was broken.

The woman had lost her husband, and the man had called to offer condolences. It was as he was leaving her that he broke her finger. He put altogether too much muscle into the sympathetic handshake.

CYCLONE SWEEPS VENEZUELA.

Every House in Path of Storm Is Demolished.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 27.—Via Willemstad, Curacao, Oct. 27.—The cyclone which did so much damage on the Island of Curacao and in its vicinity about the middle of October, struck Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and going south, destroyed every house in its path, including all the buildings in the village of Trinchera. During the progress of the storm it rained heavily for twenty-six hours without intermission.

WORLD MAP TO SHIFT

German Professor Predicts Many Important Changes.

ASIA TO INCREASE IN POWER

Japanese Victory Responsible for Unrest—Africa Too Eager to Throw Off European Domination—America to Become a Tower of Babel—Wars and Revolutions in Europe.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Prof. Theodor Schiemann, in his monthly review of foreign affairs, makes some interesting speculations in regard to the changes which will probably have taken place in the world by the time the Kaiser's grandson, who was born on July 4, ascends to the throne as William IV.

The professor thinks it is clear that the peoples of Asia and Africa will increase in power and strength. The victory of the yellow Japanese has stirred them, and even civilization, which is imparting new knowledge to the lower races, will inevitably produce far-reaching effects.

It will be far more difficult, the professor says, for Great Britain, France, and Russia to maintain supremacy over the Asiatic and African races than now. The Hindu Banerji was recently crowned King of Bengal. The English laughed at the fact, but none can deny that there is real national feeling in Bengal after two generations.

The influence of Japanese victory will also extend to Persia and Afghanistan and a pan-Asiatic movement is becoming palpable in India, China, Persia, and Afghanistan. In fact, all Asiatic peoples are looking forward to a termination of European rule.

And the same way in North Africa, throughout the area from the Mediterranean west to Timbuktu, a great pan-Islamic movement is gaining headway, while at the same time an Ethiopian movement among the negroes in South Africa is steadily gaining strength, and the only white race with a future in South Africa is the Dutch.

Prof. Schiemann proceeds to argue that surprising changes will take place in North America. Both the United States and Canada are in danger of losing their Anglo-Saxonism and becoming a Tower of Babel for Germans, Irish, Italians, Scandinavians, Slavs, and all sorts of negroes and Jews. The Panama Canal will revise commercial communication with the countries of the far East, and disturb the balance of power in the Pacific Ocean.

Prof. Schiemann prophesies that wars and revolutions in Europe will lead to important changes in the Balkan peninsula. Far-reaching changes are also probable in Austria-Hungary and Russia, but in general Europe will present the same appearance when William IV. ascends the throne as it does to-day.

MEMOIRS PRINTED BY REQUEST

Prince von Hohenlohe Explains Publication of Father's Papers.

Separation Law Chief Topic of Discussion in Paris, Owing to Tentative Plan of Government.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of the Temps telegraphs an interview with Prince von Hohenlohe, in which the latter explains the publication of his father's memoirs was due to the late chancellor's express wish.

The heir says his father spoke of the matter several times, and he was fulfilling a filial duty when he arranged for the publication.

The separation law has again been brought to the front as a subject of discussion by the publication of the tentative government programme for the execution of the law, which some papers print under the caption of "The Plan of Bismarck."

The publication brings out nothing really new, but puts forward chiefly the earlier declarations of Premier Clemenceau and M. Briand, who is the minister of public worship in the new cabinet, as he was in the last one, that the clerical students will be forced to do military service, and that churches will be allowed to be occupied by the faithful, but with the absolute right of the local police powers to remove them.

The church interests respond with indignation that concerted action will be taken at the proper time, but do not deny that if it were found feasible, that as little as possible in the way of properties the State might claim as belonging to it will be left in the churches by December.

Some real answer of the bishops is in some quarters of the faithful expected to be made in the sermons to be preached next Thursday.

M. Clemenceau's creation of a ministry of labor in the Cabinet is a subject of much and varied discussion, and there is wide interest as to the outcome, but no one ventures very detailed prophecy.

Although the incumbent is a Socialist, the critics are inclined to think that M. Clemenceau will hold him down if possible if attempts are made to use him as a means to make assaults on property interests.

JOURNALISTS AS STATESMEN.

Majority in French Cabinet Are Writers by Profession.

Paris, Oct. 27.—M. Clemenceau's accession to power may be called the apothecary of journalism.

The cabinet of twelve contains no fewer than eight journalists, and two more are included among the under secretaries. Lawyers are almost entirely absent. Journalists and doctors form almost a majority of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris.

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OPPOSES SALE OF TREASURES.

Lord Rosebery Wants Works of Art Kept in England.

London, Oct. 27.—A prominent writer a story told ago strongly deprecated the sale of the treasures left England for America. Lord Rosebery, as chancellor of London University in a speech at the opening of the university's library, expressed a different view. Congratulating it on becoming the possessor of F. X. Wells' library of economic literature, he said this treasure has been saved from going to America by the patriotism of the Goldsmiths Company, and then proceeded to say:

"Could not the chancellor of the exchequer, by passing the enormous revenue from death duties for saving our historical art treasures from crossing the Atlantic. There is danger of every private collection leaving us in this way, and we grudge our American friends the pleasure of obtaining them."

KAISER MAY GO TO ITALY.

Anxious to Strengthen Personal Relations with King.

Rome, Oct. 27.—It is believed in diplomatic circles here that Emperor William is planning a visit to Italy, and that it probably will occur on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of Wagner, which he is presenting to the city of Venice.

It is asserted in this connection that the visit of the German foreign secretary, Herr von Tschirsky, to Rome was intended to improve the relations between the powers forming the triple alliance, and that, with the same object in view, the German Emperor is anxious to strengthen his personal relations with King Victor Emmanuel.

These relations were somewhat weakened after the Emperor's last visit to Rome, and the German attitude at the Algiers conference did not tend to improve them.

KAISER'S MEN AGAIN HOAXED

Alleged Aunt of Prince Proves to Be an Escaped Lunatic.

Shown Honors at Castle Until Police Discover Who She Is and Remove Her to Asylum.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Koenigsburg has succeeded Koenigsburg in the production of an escapee, but this time it is a woman and a widow at that, who is the leading character. On Wednesday an elderly lady, plainly dressed, appeared before the guardhouse in front of the castle at Koenigsburg. Two sentries were posted inside the gate, and inside the guardhouse there were a score of soldiers on watch.

She informed the sentries that she was the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, aunt of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, who at present occupies the Schloss.

The sentries at once presented arms and the full guard of twenty men turned out and stood at attention. Drums rattled and trumpets blew.

The lady then explained to the non-commissioned officers in charge of the watch that she had business with her "nephew," but as the prince was out the old lady was accommodated with a chair in front of the gate.

Meanwhile a crowd had been gathering, and it finally grew to such dimensions that an officer had to send the police to keep it from pressing on the watch house. Before the police arrived a troop of cuirassiers rattled along the street and turned into the Schloss, not forgetting to salute the "Princess of Mecklenburg" as they passed.

Then the police hurried to the scene. At their head was an officer who at once recognized the old lady as a harmless lunatic. The crowds were pushed back, a search was made, and she was removed to a local lunatic asylum.

STEAMER GOES ON ROCKS.

Passengers and Crew Are Rescued with Difficulty.

Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, Oct. 27.—The French steamer Isaac P. Periere went on the rocks north of the Island of Minorca in a dense fog to-day. Her passengers and crew, numbering twenty-two persons, were saved with difficulty. The steamer is a complete wreck.

The Isaac Periere was of 351 register. She was built in Glasgow in 1893, and was owned by the French Steamship Line.

PLAN ATTACK ON STANDARD.

Methods Used in Northern Securities Case to Be Tried.

The Department of Justice is perfecting its plans for attacking the Standard Oil Company in the courts as a trust operating in restraint of trade.

Attorney General Moody says Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, who is special counsel for the government, have had a final conference.

The suit in the form of a civil action for an injunction to permanently enjoin the Standard Oil Company from continuing business will be filed before Attorney General Moody goes out of office.

The place where the suit will be brought has not been determined. St. Louis would be a central location accessible for witnesses, many of whom reside west of the Mississippi River. The Standard Oil Company's corporation will be named as respondent, and also John D. Rockefeller, Henry D. Rogers, William Rockefeller, John D. Archibald, and others who have made fortunes through the business of the Standard Oil Company.

CHINAMAN'S BRIDE APPEALS.

Sister of Mrs. Howard Gould Asks Protection for Workers.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Sun Gue Clemens, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, who recently married a Chinaman, working on a brick pile, and who lives in a tenement among the ruins of Chinatown, sent to the board of public works to-day a demand that they raise the walls of buildings near her place, claiming this endangers lives of people living in tenements. She says: "Pull down every death trap first, then build a new one."

She says that in all the tenements near danger walls, where poor men are compelled to work under death traps for food for their families, should be pulled down. The streets are a national disgrace even to grafters.

ALIMONY FROM INSANE MAN.

Actress Gets Order on Estate of Husband for \$2,400.

New York, Oct. 27.—Nellie Vassar, known on the stage as "Queenie Vassar," obtained from Judge Keogh to-day in the Supreme Court an order to-day alimony from her husband, Nicholas J. Doyle, formerly a hotel keeper, is an inmate of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum.

Judge Keogh's order directs the trustees of Doyle's estate to pay \$2,400 to the actress.

LOVER DEFIES KAISER

Scion of Hohenzollern Would Marry Berlin Actress.

FORTY, WITH DUBIOUS PAST

Is Daughter of Washerwoman and House Porter and of Minor Success on Stage—Infatuation Has Already Cost Prince Millions—The Emperor May Take Drastic Action.

Correspondence of the Washington Herald.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—With or without the consent of his cousin, the German Emperor, Prince Joachim Albrecht, of Prussia, is determined to wed Marie Sulzer, a German actress of humble birth and mature years. So at least the royal woe assures his friends. To marry the woman he loves, he is prepared to defy both the Kaiser's maledict and the Emperor's wrath.

That the Kaiser will ever give his consent to the morganatic marriage is highly improbable. He holds most exalted notions of the social obligations imposed by the possession of Hohenzollern blood and relationship with his august self. Such a marriage as the prince is bent on would constitute a messianic of the most glaring character. And it would be the first messianic to be contracted by a member of the royal house of Prussia.

The one thing to be said in its favor is that since the prince became enamored of the still sprightly, though no longer youthful, soubrette of the Trianon Theatre here, he has sobered down considerably and no longer leads the riotous life of a royal high roller. The unequal match may make a better man of him after all.

But considerations of this kind are hardly likely to weigh with a man who has such inflated ideas of dignity as the German Emperor. Should he, however, make a concession to Cupid, and give his sanction to the marriage, the prince would have to renounce all his rights and privileges as a member of the royal family. He would be excluded from the army and be excluded from court functions. In fact, he would become practically an ex-prince, possessed of no more authority or dignity than those European monarchs who have lost their crowns.

Infatuation Cost Millions.

Should he marry without the Kaiser's consent, he will have to get the imperial word tied abroad. Instead of being allowed to resign from the army, he will be expelled from it in disgrace, and will be exiled from Germany by imperial decree. The Emperor might also confiscate his property. But foregoing this contingency, the prince has taken steps to place as much as possible of his possessions beyond the reach of imperial confiscation by transferring his valuables to the vaults of a London safe deposit company, and investing his money in English and French securities.

It is said that he has adopted this course because he is fully resolved on marrying the actress. It would be possible, however, for the Kaiser, should he carry his resentment so far, to order the confiscation of his property, and to deprive the prince of the land which he inherited from his father, who died of apoplexy only a month ago.

He has sacrificed a big fortune—\$250,000 at the shrine of Cupid, the prince does not mind offering up an additional \$100,000 or so on the same altar. Old Prince Albrecht, a great stickler for the medieval notions of honor, was a member of the royal house of Prussia only with their equals in birth, was fully cognizant of his son's infatuation for the fair Marie, and did his utmost to put a stop to it. He succeeded only in obtaining a promise from the prince that the marriage should be postponed until after his death. And he registered his protest against it by executing a will under which Prince Joachim should inherit only the "Pflanzhof" required by German law. Instead of \$250,000, which he would have inherited had he given up the actress, he got only half that sum.

He died, however, deducting what the Kaiser may "plink" for, and his wife will be able to get a lot of enjoyment out of life, so far as it is in the power of money to command it, the prince especially as he will only be required to support the dignity of a prince of royal blood.

Woman Raised in the Slums.

The most amazing feature of the romance is suggested by the query every body in Berlin is asking, "What on earth does the prince see in Marie Sulzer, that he is so desperately enamored of her?"

Seldom has there been a match which better verifies the old adage about the blind men and an elephant. The prince, who is nearly forty, and nearly ten years older than her royal fiancée, she is very tall, and her charms are of that ample type which are supposed to appeal most strongly to certain benighted heathens of darkest Africa. Her photographs flatter her. She has a heavy-lidded gaze, and a pair of beautiful eyes. As an actress, few would concede to her even second rank. In any other country than Germany, she would long since have been considered impossible as a soubrette. She generally appears at the Trianon in French plays of the character that are anathema to the stern novelist. But though they are hidden from the casual observer, she has a heart as full of passion and the powers of fascination, for many men have been smitten with her, and have lavished money upon her.

She is the daughter of a house porter. Her old father, whose name has never exceeded a couple of dollars a week, still pursues that humble calling. He lives in a couple of rooms, which are granted him free, in the cellar of the building of the old house, which has charge. In a similar dwelling, six feet below the level of the street, where tiny windows admitted little sunlight to the mean chambers, Marie was born. Before she became a soubrette, she generally appeared at the Trianon in French plays of the character that are anathema to the stern novelist. But though they are hidden from the casual observer, she has a heart as full of passion and the powers of fascination, for many men have been smitten with her, and have lavished money upon her.

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